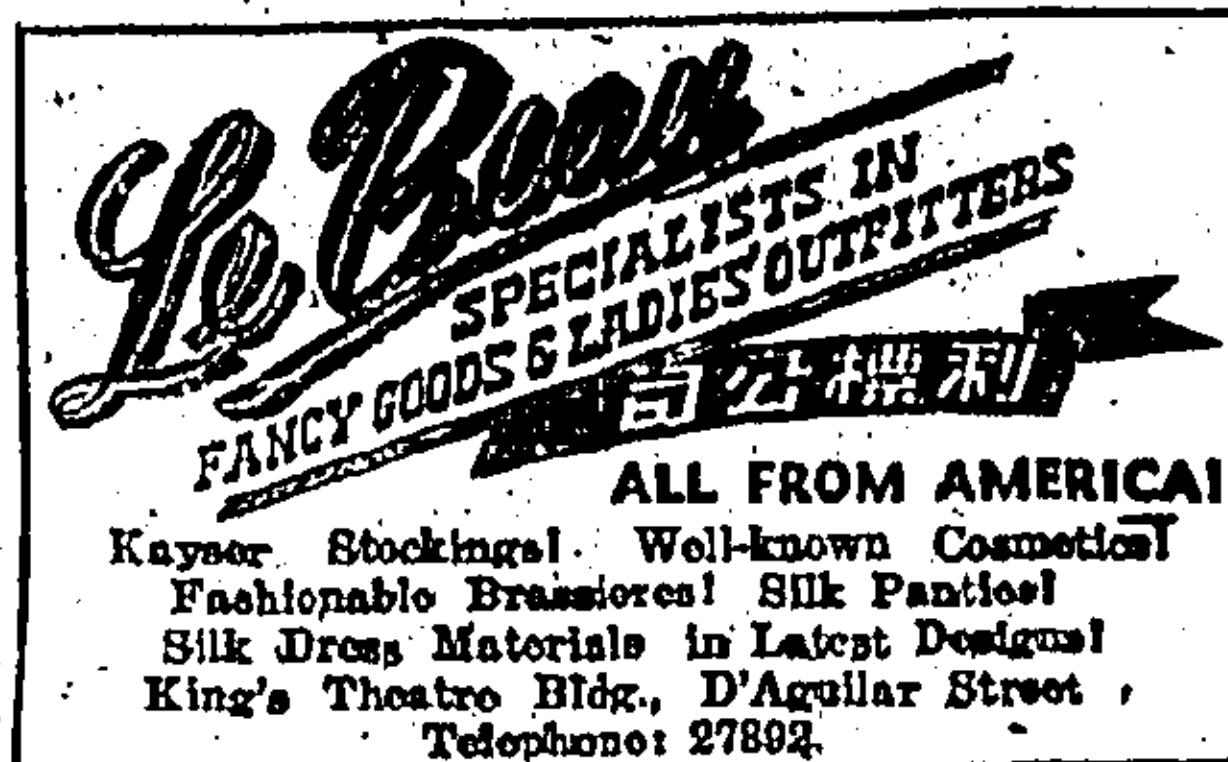




THE HONG KONG SUNDAY HERALD

HONG KONG, SUNDAY, MAY 12, 1946.

PRICE: 10 CENTS



SEAC CHANGES SHORTLY

London, May 11. Changes in the composition of South East Asia Command within the next few weeks to implement Britain's policy of handing over the liberated territories to their civil administrations were indicated today in well-informed military quarters here.

The three Services will remain under one Supreme Command for some time to come, but it is expected that Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, who has held the post of Supreme Allied Commander since August, 1943, will be succeeded.

Military observers believe that the plan to abolish SEAC altogether has been abandoned. Instead, it is expected that a new command—watered down from its present scope—will be introduced. An official statement on the future of SEAC is expected at a Cabinet level within a matter of days, but the final decision as to its form and manner of release has not yet been approved.

Much of the authority of SEAC has already been transferred since the beginning of the year to the civil governments of Burma, Malaya, French Indo-China, and Siam. A similar handing over of authority from military to civil is likely to take place in Borneo within the near future.

As to Lord Louis Mountbatten's future, informed quarters here expect that he will return to sea. They do not support the rumour that Mountbatten is likely to succeed the Duke of Gloucester when he retires from the Governorship of Australia.

In the early part of the year, Mountbatten was appointed to the substantive rank of Rear-Admiral—at 46, he is the youngest man since Beatty and Nelson, to hold this rank. His rank of Admiral when he was appointed the Chief of Combined Operations in 1942 was merely an acting rank. Prior to his appointment, Mountbatten held the rank of captain.

His exploit in bringing home the damaged destroyer "Kelly" is now accepted as a British Naval Classic.—Reuter.

C.-IN-C.'S HOUSE BURNS Admiralty House Goes Up In Flames

Clouds Of Smoke Hide Peak

ADMIRALTY HOUSE, THE OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BRITISH PACIFIC FLEET, WAS CONSIDERABLY DAMAGED YESTERDAY AS THE RESULT OF A FIRE THAT BROKE OUT SHORTLY BEFORE 12:30 P.M. AND SPREAD WITH SUCH RAPIDITY THAT THE ROOF OF THE BUILDING HAD ALMOST COMPLETELY CAVED IN WITHIN HALF AN HOUR OF THE FIRST ALARM.

WITHIN A FEW MINUTES OF THE ALARM, FLAMES HAD ENVELOPED THE WHOLE LENGTH OF THE BUILDING AND THE AREA WAS COVERED IN A PALL OF SMOKE. CAUSE OF THE FIRE IS UNKNOWN, BUT IT APPEARS TO HAVE FIRST GAINED HOLD OF THE UPPER WEST WING OF THE BUILDING.

KU KLUX KLAN REVIVED

London, May 11. A revival of the Ku Klux Klan terrorist organisation was proclaimed by five flaming columns on Stone Mountain, near Atlanta, Georgia, says the New York correspondent of the London newspaper "News Chronicle."

The correspondent adds: "Five hundred new members were being initiated in the presence of 300 robed and hooded members by the 'Grand Dragon', Dr. Samuel Green."

"The Klan was recently rechartered in Georgia 'for white gentiles only'."

"The National Ku Klux Klan was reported to have been disbanded at a secret convention in Atlanta in April, 1944 but James Clegg, the 'Imperial Wizard,' said this did not mean that they could not meet and 'reincarnate' at any time.—Reuter."

There was only a slight breeze at the time, but the large amount of woodwork in the building and the heavily-waxed floors contributed to the rapid spread of the conflagration.

Another contributing factor to the spread of the fire was the fact that the nearest hydrants proved ineffective in feeding the fire-fighters' hose pipes and water had to be pumped up from hydrants in Cain Road, 26 lengths of 100-foot hose being clamped together to pump water half-a-mile up to the top of Conduit Road.

The operation took up precious time despite the fact that no fewer than four appliances of the Fire Brigade, reinforced by the R.N. Dock Yard Fire Brigade, were early on the scene.

Men Trapped

While firemen fought the flames, fatigued parties of Service personnel worked unceasingly to salvage as many articles of furniture, crockery, and personal effects could be brought out of the building in the circumstances, the work being hampered by the ever-present danger of falling timber-work and the caving-in of parts of the roof from time to time.

Several members of one fatigued party were trapped on the balcony when the main staircase collapsed and had to climb down to safety by means of ropes fastened to the balcony pillars.

Apart from minor injuries caused by falling timbers, there were no casualties.

Dense Smoke

Crowds of interested spectators watched the fire from the roofs of buildings in the city in spite of rain which fell during the early stages of the conflagration.

Dense clouds of smoke, first black and then changing to blue, hung over the burning building and rose to a height above Lurgard Road, on the Peak. Through the smoke, red flames could be seen plainly from the city.

The fire was under control about 6:30 p.m., though firemen continued playing hoses on the building for some time more.

Heavier rain late in the afternoon soaked the furniture carried out and assembled in the west courtyard.

Roof Caves In

Heaviest damage was suffered by the west wing of the building which was almost completely gutted. The roof caved in here and over the central part of the building. The east wing was not severely damaged, other than for water. The main hall of the building was covered in a mass of wreckage from the roof.

Untouched by the fire was the huge board in the main hall listing the names of successive Commander-in-Chief of the China Fleet.

The building is the official residence of Vice-Admiral J. H. Edelsten, Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the British Pacific Fleet, whose flag was transferred at 6 p.m. to H.M.S. "Bermuda."

Interest Aroused In "Churchill Plan"

(By DEWITT MACKENZIE)

NEW YORK, MAY 11.

WINSTON CHURCHILL'S PROPOSAL FOR A "UNITED STATES OF EUROPE, BOTH OF THE EAST AND THE WEST" AGAIN SETS IN MOTION IDEALISTIC GEARS WHICH ALMOST MESSED IN 1929. BRITAIN'S WARTIME PRIME MINISTER OFFERS THIS STARTLING PLAN AT A MOMENT OF GRAVE CRISIS IN RELATIONS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE WESTERN ALLIES.

DUTCH WELCOME FOR CHURCHILL

Leyden, May 11. No foreign visitor in Holland has ever received such a welcome as Mr. Winston Churchill experienced today in Leyden, Amsterdam and The Hague.

He spent the day in the ancient university town of Leyden, where he was made an Honorary Doctor of Law.

Earlier in the afternoon, after luncheon in Amsterdam with Queen Wilhelmina, Mr. Churchill had driven in an open motor car at a walking pace through five miles of streets thronged by the people of Amsterdam, who had turned out twice in three days to cheer him.

At Leyden, he drove to the university, where he was received by the Rector. From there he walked 500 yards through madly cheering crowds to the 16th century church of St. Peter.

Mr. Churchill told 50 Dutch journalists in Amsterdam, "If we cannot have a united states combining the whole of Europe, we must begin with what we can and hope to add the rest after."

He was reverting to his reference yesterday to a United States of Europe, and added that he felt grave anxiety about the position of Germany in such a union. He said his point.

Sunk

Halifax, May 11. The Swedish freighter "Bracholin" steamed towards Halifax yesterday with nine survivors of the French ship "Ermine."

The "Ermine," a wooden, three-masted schooner owned by the Government of St. Pierre and Miquelon Islands, was rammed and sunk by the Swedish vessel on May 7 with a loss of seven lives. Those lost in the "Ermine" were her captain, Victor Reux, second mate Noel Pautier, chief engineer Charles Martin, engineer Leon Lefevre, sailor Ned Bourgois and deckhands Francis Gorao and Destrin.—Associated Press.

GERMAN ARMY IN BRITISH ZONE

New York, May 11. The New York evening paper PM, whose editor is Ralph Ingersoll, author of the controversial war book "Top Secret," today printed a full-page article from its Washington correspondent, F. Stone, declaring,

"The German army in the British Zone has yet to be completely disbanded. Much of it—estimates run as high as one million—remains an organised body under its own officers."

The writer says that reports from American soldiers and observers attest the fact that in the British Zone German soldiers serve under German officers in German military formations as auxiliary troops for the British."

The German forces in the British Zone had been deprived of heavy weapons, but many retained their small arms, added the correspondent.—Reuter.

SERVICE DIVORCES

London, May 11. The rate of progress in dealing with Service divorce cases will be increased by the end of this year to 20,000 a year. Announcing this in the House of Commons yesterday, the Attorney-General, Sir Hartley Shawcross, said that by the time this figure was reached pending cases would be distributed among 35 teams of lawyers, many of whom would be working in

the actual trial of cases.

Mr. Skeffington Lodge (Labour, Bedford) who raised the matter, said that there were still 43,000 out of 48,500 Service applications to be dealt with, involving more than 86,000 men and women. If the number of correspondents was included, the figure jumped to 120,000. The figure of 48,500 represents only a fraction of the known cases of infidelity.

Sufficient commissioners would be appointed to prevent delay in the actual trial of cases.

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For every man who had de-

(Continued on Page 8)

Information On Spain Requested

New York, May 11. The UN Security Council Sub-Committee, investigating the charges against General Franco's Government in Spain, has requested the British Government to furnish "specific information regarding the use, during the war, of Spanish bases by German submarines and concerning documents from German and Italian archives concerning information relevant to Spain," a communiqué issued after today's meeting of the Sub-Committee stated.

The communiqué said that the Sub-Committee had completed its study of the scope of evidence necessary and the method of conducting an inquiry, and would meet daily next week to examine any material available.

The list of requests for information made by the Sub-Committee includes a cable to the chief prosecutors at the international war crimes tribunal at Nuremberg for information concerning General Franco.

The Sub-Committee also asked the United States Government for specific information concerning subversive activities by the Falange and other Spanish organisations in the Spanish speaking republics of Latin America and the Philippines, about production of war materials by General Franco's regime and Italian archives containing information on Spain.

The Soviet Government is asked to furnish information on the participation of the Spanish "Blue Division" in the war against the Soviet Union.

Others asked to supply specific information include the United Nations war crimes commission, Allied Council for Japan, League of Nations at Geneva, Allied Commission for Italy in Rome, governments of all central and south American Republics and the Italian Government.

These reflections on the pre-marital behaviour of British girls brought an indignant protest from members.

The Attorney-General, Sir Hartley Shawcross declared "I will not for one moment accept these figures as to immorality on the part of young girls."

Grave Situation

He admitted however that the state of morale in the country is not what it should be.

At the same time as the Commons discussion, Dr. David Mace, who heads the Marriage Guidance Council, was presenting figures to the Presbyterian Church Assembly.

"This grave situation in respect of personal relationships," he said, "has given many people a shock."—Associated Press.

I.R.A. Man Starves To Death

Dublin, May 11.

John McCaughey, 32-year-old former I.R.A. adjutant-general, died in his cell at Dublin's Maryborough Prison early this morning after a 23-day hunger strike which caused political agitation throughout Ireland.

In Belfast, David Fleming, another imprisoned I.R.A. hunger striker, is reported to be in a weak condition as his fast enters its 50th day.

McCaughey had refused to defend himself when a special Dublin military court sentenced him to death in 1941 for kidnapping and illegally assaulting another I.R.A. leader, Stephen Hayes.

His sentence was commuted to life imprisonment following a nation-wide appeal for clemency. The hunger strikes were started in protest against their imprisonments.

Both the Ulster and the North

Ireland Governments announced

they would not consider the release of the two men. Fleming was arrested in 1942 and convicted of treason. He was sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment.—Associated Press.

SUEZ CANAL

Melbourne, May 11. The Suez Canal's future should be made the subject of first-class consultation with the Dominions, said Mr. Richard Casey, former Minister Resident in the Middle East during the war.

Mr. Casey said, "There is no greater Imperial interest than communication through the Middle East. I hope Egyptian nationalism is not running away with con-

science."—Reuter.

"HANGED BOY" CASE SEQUEL

Manchester, May 11. Mr. Justice Belgers said at the Manchester Assizes today that the burglary at the house at Edge Lane, Liverpool, where 11-year-old Charles Greaney was found hanged was "deliberate and calculated, fully planned and executed with determination, violence and destruction".

Four men who were acquitted last Tuesday of the murder of the boy appeared today with two other men charged with burglary and theft of carpets, clock and other articles valued at £1,149.

The four men, and their sentences were: James Walsh, 25, car driver, Faversham Road, Liverpool, three years penal servitude; Charles Lawrence, 31, unemployed ex-steward, of Chalmers Street, Edge Hill, Liverpool, three years penal servitude; Henry Joseph White, 24, painter, of East Street, Galworth Road, London, four years penal servitude, and Thomas McClynn, 24, seaman, of Lancaster Street, Kirkdale, Liverpool, two years imprisonment.

Against one of the other two, Charles Patrick Hamilton, 31, motor driver, of Chalmers Street, Edge Hill, Liverpool, the prosecution could offer no evidence and the Judge directed the Jury to return a verdict of not guilty and the prisoner was discharged.

The other man, John Kay, 27, hire car proprietor, of Seymour Street, Liverpool, and formerly of Withington Road, Whinlly Road, Manchester, was sentenced to three years penal servitude. The Judge said: "That sort of crime is far too common in this country at the present time and it is being carried out by young men like you or by men in their twenties."—Reuter.

Protest Over Palestine

Cairo, May 11. Egyptian police yesterday opened fire with buckshot on more than 200 stone-throwing Moslems on the roof of the ancient Azhar mosque in Cairo after dispersing thousands in the square below who had attempted to hold a demonstration in protest over Palestine.

One policeman was injured by the shower of stones and debris and the police were forced to retreat three times from the front of the Mosque.

It was not known whether any of the people on the roof of the building were injured by the police fire.

When police reinforcements arrived on the scene they entered the building where they arrested more than 200 whom they took off to police stations in lorries.

Approximately 40 of those on the ground level were injured, most of them by policemen's clubs.

Alexandria Moslems also went on strike today but the situation there is reported quiet. Government-owned buses and trains are not operating.

Reports from Port Said added that the strike position there was also quiet.—Associated Press.

NAZI GENERAL SENTENCED

Lutonbury, May 11.

A British military tribunal today sentenced Luftwaffe General Kurt Student to five years' imprisonment for his responsibility in the shooting of British prisoners of war during the airborne invasion of Crete.

The sentence, imposed after Student's conviction on three war crimes charges and his acquittal on five others, is subject to review by the British Commandant-in-Chief in Germany.—Associated Press.

THE WEATHER

Today's forecast:—Cloudy with occasional showers, chiefly in the morning and evening. Light southerly winds.

Yesterday's temperatures, etc.—

Maximum—89.8 deg. at 3 p.m.

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In a process of sound logic, cause leads very smoothly to effect. Government will not, therefore, be surprised to find that the rapid expansion of the strength of its European personnel, returning to the Colony from Australia and the United Kingdom, coupled with the increasing tempo in the return of European business men to the Colony, is swelling the chorus of those who are discussing, with emphasis, the need for tackling with greater vigour the subject of the return of wives and families. The time-lag between the discovery by new arrivals of the financial consequences of current living costs in Hong Kong and their objection to the burden of maintaining two homes is, not strangely, relatively short. Hitherto, Government's attitude, insofar as it has been expressed at all, has been that the possibilities in the near future are severely limited by the practical difficulties of bringing wives and families here and accommodating them on arrival. Of course they are, but if these difficulties are attacked with drive and determination they can be overcome. The shipping obstacle impresses few. We saw enough, in July, 1940, and again in September and October, 1945, to show that if a strong enough sense of urgency is present, shipping can always be found. The problem of accommodation looks importantly only to the local authorities. Information from the United Kingdom and Australia themselves both afflicted with an acute housing shortage, indicates that this aspect of the matter is treated by repatriation officials with complete indifference. And their attitude is frankly shared by men freshly back, even after they have sought in vain for the right flat at the right price. They stress instead, the case for demobilization of private hotels and boarding-houses, and encouragement to their proprietors to get them working again, a further survey of property in Service hands, with a view to its restoration to private use, under Government control, and fresh stimulus and energy in a campaign for the renovation of damaged houses. On the economic side, Government particularly must find discouraging any attempt to rebut the argument that the early re-union of families is essential for financial reasons. One by one it is withdrawing privileges that assisted to ease the lot of those in the lower and middle-income groups engaged in Government employ or essential services. It is a fair estimate that over-all living costs are four times greater than in 1941, and this is in no way reflected in the salaries of European civil servants. Private enterprise has, in some cases, been more generous, but even these firms do not protest that the increases in salaries are commensurate with the increase in prices. This question of the strain of maintaining two homes is, indeed, entitled to rank as the paramount consideration in any examination of the problem. Its social side, too, warrants thought and sympathy. Many Hong Kong families have been separated for nearly six years. In most cases, recently, there have been brief reunions, but these, merely to re-secure, have served merely to increase dissatisfaction. Analysed out, the dearth of accommodation, at present, is the only factor upon which Government can rely to justify procrastination. And to those chiefly concerned, that is a pretext which cuts little ice. Government's immediate duty is to press on with all schemes for improving the housing situation, at the same time using its best endeavours to secure the return of wives and families to the shortest possible time.

Cleaning Up The Balkans--Without Democratic Frills

My second afternoon in Belgrade was spent in the Culture Hall of the Seventh District. I went there because that was where they were having a People's Court, to try a "brewery" on a charge of war profiteering.

And in my experience, one of the best ways to take a country's temperature is to see how they behave in their law courts.

From the gallery where I stood, the scene looked just like one of those contemporary engravings of a People's Court during the French Revolution.

At the far end of the hall from me, just below a huge red flag and portraits of Marshal Stalin and Marshal Tito, were four small kitchen tables with a judge and his committee huddled around them in overcoats and mullers.

Massed all around the judge was a crowd, mostly of workers from the brewery—behind him, in front of him, standing in a thick mob deep into the hall at the sides, sitting in the windows with their legs dangling down the Culture Hall walls, and up the stairs to the crowded gallery.

As I came in, a fanned expert was reading his report on the brewery's finances, rattling it off as fast as he could go. It was monotonous-sounding stuff. But the crowd listened spellbound.

At last the finance expert came to the end of his report, stated his conclusions. Apparently he was a kind of prosecutor as well as a witness.

"I submit," he said, "that fine of 30,000 dinars (415,000 sterling) could be imposed on these facts be approved by the court."

At first there was a roar of approval and cheering, but a man in the gallery near me, a dark, almost Indian-looking man in spe-

cial and a leather coat, quickly changed all that.

"That's not enough," he shouted with a beautifully clear voice trained to just the right pitch of stridency.

"Thirty million isn't nearly enough."

The crowd took it up at once. "More! More!" they shouted.

"Thirty million is too little."

The man in the window shouts, "They supplied beer to the Todt Organisation."

The man in the gallery leans forward again. "These people have earned millions while we have suffered. Give back to the people what belongs to the people."

So it went on for about four minutes, while the finance expert who had asked for only a miserable £160,000 sterling looked more and more uncomfortable. He smiled nervously up at the gallery as he lit a cigarette.

And then began what to my mind was the most fascinating feature of this extraordinary trial, which isn't extraordinary at all in present-day Yugoslavia.

The judge asked, perhaps somewhat superfluously, "Has anyone anything to say?"

From all parts of the hall people began to volunteer evidence and deliver political harangues attacking the owners and managers of the brewery, attacking the shareholders, and demanding that the firm be handed over to the State.

They spoke from where they stood in the hall. There was no witness-box. There was no oath. Sometimes witnesses weren't even identified. Hearsay and gossip

were admitted, taken in the record of the court.

There was no cross-examination of witnesses. There was no statement for the defence. In fact, no counsel for the defence was in the court. And that wasn't regarded as unusual.

The judge and his tribunal recited from the court for about 10 minutes before they returned with the verdict—Weifert Brewery is found guilty of having made excessive profits during the occupation and is condemned to a fine of 46,000,000 Dinars (£230,000 sterling).

The man in the gallery had won. I have told you about the trial in some detail, because:

It is typical of much that is going on in revolutionary Yugoslavia today.

For South-east Europe's Communists, Yugoslavia is a model

By SEFTON DELMER

State, which has achieved most of what they want to achieve tomorrow.

For the Yugoslav regime, that trial in the People's Court wasn't an essay in justice—an attempt to arbitrate fairly and impartially. It was war. Part of the revolutionary war waged first against the German occupation, then against their collaborators and supporters, now against the middle class.

Marshal Tito's Government is quite frank that the revolution comes first with their law courts, and the law second.

By means of trials like the one I saw in the Culture Hall, 78 per cent. of industry in Serbia and 84 per cent. of industry in Croatia have been taken from their owners and appropriated by the State.

Peasants are being deprived of their land after being found guilty of not working it themselves.

Because they are conducting a revolutionary war, the Yugoslav regime refuses to tolerate opposition or permit strikes. Both are illegal.

The Deputy-Public Prosecutor for Croatia stated unambiguously at Zagreb on October 21 last year: "All the acts of the reactionaries and opposition, that is of the enemy, are criminal according to the law. What they do is anti-national and we should proceed accordingly."

Each party will go to the polls separately. The Communists themselves don't expect to poll more than 30 per cent.

President Benes is determined that the new Cabinet shall be built in strict accord with the election results. But I doubt whether even he will be able to insist on the Communists giving up the Ministry of the Interior which Soviet Russia, for reasons of her own security policy, will prefer to see in the hands of a trusted Communist.

I predict that the election will greatly strengthen moderate middle-class influences in the Czech Government, while retaining the Communists in such key positions as the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Defence. I'm aware that the present Minister is a soldier, and not officially a Communist.

They are serving purely a practical purpose: To push through the revolution and fight the chaos and disunion deliberately created by the Germans in Yugoslavia.

Germany divided the country into six different states, with seven different currencies, and carefully fostered conflict between classes, races, and churches.

Marshal Tito's Government with

Mother Hubbard To The World

Washington, Monday.

Q.: The Combined Food Board seems to be in the news a lot now. What is it?

A.: It is a joint council set up by the Governments of Britain, U.S.A. and Canada.

Q.: When?

A.: June 1942, when you will recall, the Allies were getting the worst of things. With the acute shipping shortage in mind we had to distribute what food there was so that every pound went where it would do most good as a weapon of war.

Q.: I see, but why does it still go on?

A.: Well, the shooting has stopped but hunger hasn't.

Q.: How does the board operate?

A.: It is a strictly co-ordinating job. Its main activity is to co-ordinate the functions of 10 separate commodity committees which draw up world balance.

By R. M. MACCOLL

sheets of the particular food they are concerned with. They send these, with suggested allocations to the C.F.B. in Washington.

Q.: And then?

A.: The C.F.B. has a world picture before it and it approves a recommendation of the commodity committee, it will pass on this recommendation to the Government concerned.

Q.: You say "recommendation." Can the C.F.B. only recommend?

A.: Yes. It has no executive powers. It cannot order anyone to do anything.

Q.: Oh, dear!

A.: Ah, but listen. C.F.B.'s word is, of course, law with the three-member Governments. Other Dominions also will take friendly heed. The C.F.B. enjoys considerable international respect as an impartial advisor, and the three member Governments between them possess a goodly chunk of the world's shipping.

Q.: But why do you get things like the Russian wheat for France?

A.: There is nothing C.F.B. can do about that even if it wanted to.

Q.: I see. Have other countries not asked to join the C.F.B.?

A.: They seem quite happy to do their share on one or more of the commodity committees.

Q.: Tell me more about commodity committees.

A.: They are just what their name implies. There is a committee on dairy products, for instance, and one on fats and oils; there is another on beans and oils, and another, oddly enough, on citric and tartaric acids. There are fertilizer and vitamin committees.

Q.: What are these committees located?

A.: Mostly here in Washington, but you in London have a committee on spices and cocoons. There are 12 countries and U.N.R.R.A. at that one.

Q.: Do these committees function fairly smoothly?

A.: Frankly, no.

Q.: You mean the usual difficulties one encounters when a group of people sit down together in committee?

A.: Alas, worse than that. I'm afraid. You see one of the things these committees obviously must have, in order to do their work properly, is a mass of detail on production, consumption, stocks, and so forth in the various countries, and certain countries—naming no names—give some very unconvincing data, or even none at all.

Q.: Isn't it rather a wonder that they can get any results at all?

A.: Sometimes proceedings drag on indefinitely. The Cereals Committee, for example, is in practically permanent session.

Q.: Why?

A.: It wants to make sure that all the facts are disclosed and all opinions heard. Laudable, of course, but, as was well said the other day, you cannot feed statistics to a starving man.

Q.: How about these other organisations to combat hunger? How do they fit into the picture?

A.: You must ask the Cereals Committee, which sent ex-President Herbert Hoover to Europe, the Emergency Economic Committee for Europe, and the Food and Agriculture Organisation—oh, the C.F.B. does its best to co-ordinate with them, too.

Q.: Couldn't be an example of too many cooks, could it?

A.: You mustn't ask me questions like that, please.

Q.: Sorry, well, now, who represents Britain on the C.F.B.?

A.: Maurice Hutton.

Q.: He is highly efficient.

A.: Admirable. Tell me about him. . . .

Q.: He is 41 years old, has a round face with receding chin, is florid, pleasant and volatile.

Q.: And his background?

A.: He spent nine years at Oxford and Yale, where he secured a Commonwealth Fellowship. He wanted to be a don and settle down to a dreamy existence at Balliol.

Q.: Don't tell me he is one of those academic economists.

A.: Not so. One fine day he flung cap and gown into the Isis and bounded into the City and became a stockbroker with the firm of Buckmaster and Moore. Then he was managing director of O.T. Falk and Company, and in 1938 he became a member of the Food Control Plan. When the war broke out, he joined the Ministry of Food.

Q.: Oh well, I hope he stays on this job.

A.: I'm afraid he won't. He is anxious to get back to the City. Incidentally, talking of food. Britain's offer to ration bread if America did knocked every one on to their feet. Bewilderment and, if you like, resentment, and if you believe me, even resentment!

Q.: Regrettable! . . . Why on earth?

A.: Mostly here in Washington, but you in London have a committee on spices and cocoons. There are 12 countries and U.N.R.R.A. at that one.

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ROBERT LYND ESSAY

Now that the Great Western Railway has announced that a hundred stations are to be repainted, a correspondent of the "Times" asks plaintively: "Will it be in the usual dreary, depressing, drab colour? Or may we now hope for bright and cheerful railings?"

A.: You mean such as the Fanfare Emergency Committee, which sent ex-President Herbert Hoover to Europe, the Emergency Economic Committee for Europe, and the Food and Agriculture Organisation—oh, the C.F.B. does its best to co-ordinate with them, too.

Q.: Oh, well, I hope he stays on this job.

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CHURCH NOTICES

12th May, Third Sunday after Easter.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL

(Garden Road)
Holy Communion at 7.15 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m. (Choral) Noon and 7.30 p.m. Service for the Forces at 10 a.m. Matins and Sermon at 11 a.m. Preacher: Rev. J. W. Faulkner.
No Evensong this Sunday. Daily Service at 7.30 a.m. Confirmation Class 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday. Wednesday and Friday choir practice in the Cathedral at 5.30 p.m. Thursday. Holy Communion at 7.30 a.m.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,

KOWLOON
Holy Communion—8 a.m. Matins—10.15 a.m. Holy Communion—11.15 a.m. Evensong—6.30 p.m.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST

SCIENTIST
Hong Kong
(A branch of the Mother Church The First Church of Christ Scientist, Boston, Mass.).

Sunday-Sermon 11 a.m. Banque de l'Inde Chine (French Bank Bldg.) 2nd floor, Queen's Road. The subject of the Lesson-Sermon in all Christian Science Churches to-day is: "Adam and Fallen Man" The Golden text: 1 Corinthians 15:22 "As in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive." Christian Science literature can be obtained or loaned after the service. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN,
METHODIST, BAPTIST,
CONGREGATIONALIST
and FREE CHURCHES,

KOWLOON
Baptist Church, Hillwood Road, (off Nathan Road, Kowloon). 6.30 p.m. Evening Service, conducted by Rev. W. G. Tran, Chaplain-R.A.F. members of all Services and civilians welcome. Tuesday in Salvation Army Cottage at 7.30 p.m. Christian Cottage at 7.30 p.m. Christian Cottage.

CATHOLIC CHURCHES
SERVICES FOR H.M. FORCES
At St. Joseph's Church, Masses at 7.00 and 9.30 a.m. Sermon: "Mary, Mother of Men". Father John Turner, S.J. At the Catholic Centre, Holy Mass, at 5.30 p.m. Weekdays. At the Catholic Centre, Holy Mass, at 7.30 a.m. Wednesdays, Holy Mass at 5.30 p.m.

THE CATHEDRAL
(16, Caine Road, Tel. 22674)
Morning Services: At 6.00 Holy Mass (sermon in Chinese); at 7.00 Holy Mass (sermon in Chinese); at 8.00 First High Mass of the Newly-Ordained Priest, Father John Wong—Sermon—Procession of the Most Blessed Sacrament after Mass; at 10.00 Holy Mass (sermon in English). At 3.00 p.m. Catechism classes. Rosary and sermon; at 5.30 p.m. Thanksgiving Service for the newly-ordained priest, Father John Wong. N.B. The Exercises in honour of Our Lady during the month of May are held every evening at 6.30 p.m. Weekdays. Masses at 6.00, 7.00 and 7.30 a.m.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH
(1, Garden Road, Tel. 23992)
High Mass in honour of St. Joseph at 8.30 a.m. and Benediction. Saturday, Confessions will be heard in the afternoon. Weekdays: Holy Mass at 8.00 a.m.

ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH
(Happy Valley, Tel. 27807)
At 6.30 a.m. Holy Mass (sermon in Chinese); at 7.30 a.m. Holy Mass (sermon in Chinese); at 9.00 a.m. High Mass and General Communion for members of Catholic Action. Solemn reception of members of Catholic Action (English-speaking section) and special.

MOLOTOV CONCESSIONS

Gives In On Italian Treaty Problems

Bypassing Of A Crucial Question

PARIS, MAY 11.
INDICATING A POSSIBLE BREAK IN THE WEEK-LONG DEADLOCK BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE WESTERN COUNTRIES, THE RUSSIAN DELEGATION TO THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL YESTERDAY GAVE IN ON TWO DISPUTED POINTS OF THE ITALIAN PEACE TREATY.

SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V. M. MOLOTOV AGREED TO SUPPORT THE FRENCH PROPOSAL ON THE ITALIAN COLONIES WHERE ITALY WOULD BE NAMED SOLE TRUSTEE OF THE PRO-FASCIST ITALIAN COLONIES UNDER THE UNITED NATIONS, AMERICAN SOURCES REPORTED.

He also waived previous objections to the American proposal to name an allied war criminal commission inside Italy to continue work of the Allied Control Commission.

American officials said the U.S. Secretary of State, James F. Byrnes, had also agreed to support the French solution on the colonies, but the British Foreign Secretary attached "reservations" on Cyrenaica because of Britain's wartime pledge to Senussi tribesmen.

According to British sources, Mr. Bevin consented to designate Italy as the sole trustee for Tripolitania and other portions of the African Empire only if the Council agreed to name Britain as trustee for Cyrenaica.

The British Foreign Secretary cited Britain's promise to Cyrenaica tribesmen that they would never again be placed under Italian rule and told

Molotov that the blood of thousands of British soldiers was spilled upon the sands of Cyrenaica.

Desultory Talks

The Foreign Ministers in an informal session bypassed the crucial question of setting the date for the peace conference, and in the course of a review of the deputies' "progress" reached a tentative agreement on the questions of the Italian colonies, Italian reparations and apprehension of Italian war criminals.

This morning's discussion can only be described as desultory, reminding observers all too vividly of the closing stages of the London session of the Foreign Ministers Conference last September.

One attempt this morning

was to discover a way out of the impasse created by the conflicting conceptions of the function of the peace conference, which was eloquently expressed by the French Foreign Minister, M. Georges Bidault, when in the closing stages he suggested for this evening's meeting: "Let us make it 6 o'clock and so save one hour's discussion."

Hopes that the Soviet Foreign Minister, M. Molotov, might have received instructions from Moscow, which would allow him to compromise on one of the other proposals for fixing a European conference—which most observers had never rated high—vanished today when it became apparent that the Soviet Foreign Minister would not budge on anything which involved leaving open to the Peace Conference questions as yet unagreed among the Ministers.

Horse Trade

There are still those in Paris who discuss the chances of an eleventh hour "horse trade," but they can produce little evidence for their belief, beyond the conviction that the Ministers will be unwilling to see the conference end in deadlock.

One thing only seems certain: that the long-suffering Ministers' deputies will be instructed to continue work on the peace treaty drafts during any interval which occurs between the end of the present meeting and the beginning of the next.

The deputies' reports still continue in a steady flow. For instance, the peace treaty with Finland is virtually completely drafted, while military experts have managed to fix the totals for the peacetime strength of armes permitted to Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Finland, though differences still persist in the matter of air forces.

One interesting minor point still under discussion by the deputies is drafting the clause of the Rumanian frontier. The British and American delegations have asked for a map showing the exact delineation of the present Soviet-Rumanian frontiers, which were fixed on July 28, 1940.

Soviet Demurs

The Soviet deputy, Mr. Vysinsky, declared that the line had been published in all newspapers of that date, but the Soviet delegation still demurs when asked to produce an official map showing the definitive boundary.

In the Finnish treaty draft the main clauses are:

1. Finland to transfer all German assets in Finland to the Soviet Union.

2. The region of Petsamo, which was ceded to Finland under the peace treaty of March 12, 1940, should now be returned to Russia.

3. The Soviet Union renounces its rights to the Hangon peninsula, and in return Finland

A MENACE

London, May 11.
A resolution proposed for debate at the Labour Party's annual conference in June declares that the "United States monopoly of secrets of atomic energy is a menace to world peace."

It is suggested that Britain's United Nations delegation should attempt to put on the U.N.O. agenda a plan "that all technical information and equipment for the production of atomic energy be placed in the hands of the United Nations."—Associated Press.

Miners To Go Back To Work

Washington, May 11.
John L. Lewis, leader of the United States miners, today ordered the miners to go back to work until May 25.

The return is conditional on local mine management agreeing to make retrospective during the truce any pay increase that may be negotiated.

Lewis telephoned to every local union president urging him to arrange for the 400,000 miners whose 40-day strike had almost brought America's industry to standstill—to return to work as soon as the local mine management had agreed to this proposal.

President Truman has invited Lewis and one representative of the miners to go to the White House tonight.—Reuter.

New York, May 11.
Dun and Bradstreet today reported that the nation's ankles turned upward this week after the post-Easter decline, rising slightly above the preceding week.—Associated Press.

Henry Vaughan Berry, who is to be in charge of Westphalia served with the Rhinebank Commission in Germany from 1919 to 1926.

He then followed a business career. In 1942 he became Chairman of the Ministry of Labor Manpower Board (Southern Region).

The fourth regional commissioner is William Asbury, who was deputy regional commissioner for civil defence (Southern England).

He was a member of the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance in 1930 and became a member of the Assistance Board in 1945.—Reuter.

British Officials In
Mix-Up With Russians

(By Hubert Harrison.)

Three officials of the British Military Government, in Leipzig for the historic fair, were detained on the outskirts of the city yesterday but released after an hour's questioning and examination.

A British photographer was detained while taking photographs of machinery at the fair and held for two hours.

Two senior British officers, driving out of Leipzig, along the Dresden road were also held for two hours and only released on the intervention of a major in the Russian tank corps. The major told them they could go but the NKVD (Security Police) with a little red flag kept getting in the way and refused to allow them to leave.

British war correspondents driving in a motorcar towards Dresden were held up by the Soviet police for five hours. When leaving Leipzig they showed their passes, explained that they would return shortly and were told that it was all right. Near Grimma, when turning back towards Leipzig they were caught by a Russian car which had apparently been

land gives Russia rights for the creation of a naval base in the area of Porekka Udd.

4. The agreement of October, 1940 governing the status of the Aaland Islands is to now be completely restored.

British Disagrees

Mr. Ernest Bevin (Britain) told Mr. Molotov (Soviet) at this morning's meeting that to oppose the calling of a peace conference of 21 nations now was not only "a veto on the peace conference, but also a veto on the right of nations who took part in the war to express their views." Mr. Bevin added, "To this I cannot agree."

The "Big Four" met to search for a compromise between the views of Mr. Byrnes, who wants a peace conference to be called on June 15, and Mr. Molotov, who argues that such conference cannot be called until Britain, the United States, France and Russia have agreed on the treaty drafts.

The Ministers adjourned without an agreement. Mr. Molotov declared it was essential to get an agreement on the "fundamental points at issue."—Reuter and Associated Press, following them and ordered to

Britons Who Will Control Germany

London, May 11.

The four civilian regional commissioners who, as announced in the House of Commons today, have been appointed to the British zone in Germany, include two men who have had considerable administrative experience in their military careers.

Lieutenant-General Sir Gordon MacRory, who will command the Hanover region, was British Chief-of-Staff in Washington during the war. In the First World War he served in France and Belgium and in 1919 went with the British Military Mission to Berlin.

Air Vice-Marshal Sir Hugh Champion de Crespigny, who

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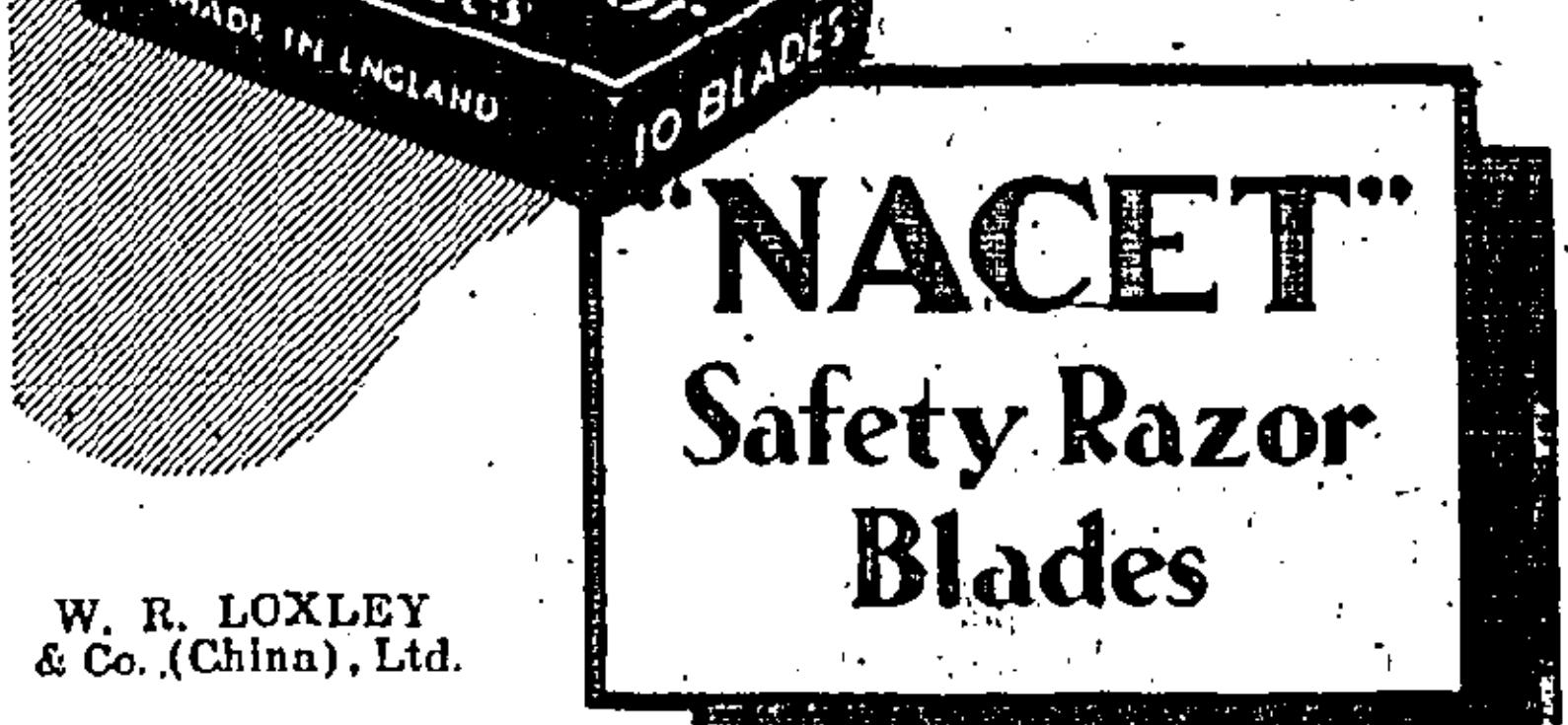
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Each Serviceman may bring One Civilian Guest.

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HONG KONG SERVICES RACE CLUB

A

MILITARY RACE MEETING

PROCEEDS TO CHARITIES

will be held at

HAPPY VALLEY RACE COURSE

ON SUNDAY, 12TH MAY

FIRST SADDLING BELL 2.30 P.M.

FIRST RACE STARTS AT 3.00 P.M.

CASH SWEEPS

There will be a special Cash Sweep on the last race, tickets for which (\$2) may be obtained at the Office of the Hong Kong Jockey Club, Exchange Building, First floor, together with the usual "Through" numbers (\$10) including a chance in the special Sweep.

Public Enclosure \$1 including Tax

ENTRANCE Members Enclosure \$3

There are a limited number of Boxes available upon application to the Clerk of the Course, Lt.-Col. J. R. Edgar, M.B.E., H.Q. Land Forces. (Telephone No. 34121—Ex. 26).

Wing Comdr. F. W. CHADWICK, D.F.C.

Secretary, H.K.S.R.C.

BY COURTESY OF THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

UNIVERSITY ALUMNI

Penang, May 11.
Former University of Hong Kong students have established an Alumni Association of North Malaya with its headquarters here.

Dr. Ong Chong, a Chinese member of the Malayan Union advisory group has been elected president of the group which plans to:

(1) Maintain and foster the bonds of friendship among graduates and former students of the University of Hong Kong.

(2) Provide information, advice and assistance to students who plan to enroll at Hong Kong.

(3) Maintain contacts with activities at the University.—Associated Press.

The following forthcoming wedding is announced:—J. Thomas Tavares, clerk, of 111, Hollywood Road, 1st floor, to Li Chee Man, of the same address.

NEW YORK FREIGHT BUREAU

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT BUREAU

Consignees of cargo tendered for shipment from U.S.A. and Canada via Pacific on and after 1st April, 1946, and from U.S.A. and Canada via Atlantic on and after 27th April, 1946, are hereby notified that all landing, receiving, sorting and delivery charges from ship's tackle on such cargo will be for account of the Consignee, and payable before delivery.

F. F. BOOTH
Secretary

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT
BUREAU

LOWE, BINGHAM &
MATTHEWS
Secretaries

NEW YORK FREIGHT
BUREAU

HONG KONG, 10th May, 1946.

ANNOUNCEMENT

China Electric Company
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(Incorporated in U.S.A.)

on I. T. & T. ASSOCIATE

Take pleasure in announcing that as from this date they have appointed the

PACIFIC UNION TRADING COY.

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HONG KONG

As their SOLE AGENTS in the territory of SOUTH CHINA including the provinces of KWANGTUNG, KWANGSI, FUKIEN, YUNNAN, FORMOSA, the Colony of HONG KONG and the Colony of MACAO, for the distribution of materials and equipment manufactured or distributed by them including materials and equipment distributed for their Associated Companies.

TELEPHONE and TELEGRAPH materials and equipment. WIRE TRANSMISSION equipment. RADIO TRANSMITTING equipment. POINT TO POINT TRANSMITTERS. AM and FM BROADCASTERS and STUDIO equipment. RADIO RECEIVER communication. RADIO RECEIVER broadcasting. NATIONAL RADIO PARTS. ONAN PLANTS. INDUSTRIAL HEATING equipment. WESTON METERS. ELECTRIC GENERATING PLANTS. STORAGE BATTERIES and DRY BATTERIES. ALL KINDS OF CABLES, WIRES and LAMP CORDS. ELECTRIC METALLIC CONDUIT FITTINGS. HACKSAW BLADES AND DRILLS. ALL KINDS OF ELECTRIC HOUSE APPLIANCES. INDUSTRIAL LIGHTING PRODUCTS and ELECTRICAL SIGNALLING equipment. INSULATORS. FLOODLIGHTS and TRAFFIC SIGNALS. VENTILATING FANS and AIR BLOWERS.

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BACK AGAIN--

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"This Man Killed My Brother"

EVIDENCE OF HOW THE ACCUSED ANSWERED "YES" TO A WOMAN'S ALLEGATION THAT "YOU KILLED MY YOUNGER BROTHER" WHEN SHE PICKED HIM OUT AT AN IDENTIFICATION PARADE AT STANLEY, WAS GIVEN BY MAJOR K. HUSSAIN, MEMBER OF THE WAR CRIMES INVESTIGATION TEAM, AT THE RESUMED HEARING YESTERDAY OF THE TRIAL OF SGT. MATSUDA KENICHI, CALLED "THE TIGER OF WAIKOW."

Matsuda is charged with committing a war crime in that he, at Waihow, between May 25 and August 5, 1945, being in the service of the occupying Power in the Japanese Gendarmerie, in violation of the law and usages of war, was concerned in the maltreatment of a Chinese civilian named Li Kam-moon, who was at that time under arrest, resulting in the death of the said Chinese civilian.

The Court, sitting at Jardine Matheson's East Point godown, comprises Lieut-Col. J. C. Stewart (President), Major M. I. Ormsby and Capt. B. N. Kaul. The Prosecuting Officer is Capt. J. F. Reilly and Lieut. Haggan is for the defence.

Testifying for the Crown, Major Hussain said that last Feb. 25 he conducted an identification parade at Stanley. The parade was composed of 12 Japanese, including accused, who were given all opportunities of choosing his place among the crowd.

Accused, said Major Hussain, was first picked out by Li Sanchun (elder sister of Li Kam-moon), who, pointing at accused, said: "This man killed my brother." Accused did not reply to her, witness added.

No Hesitation

Accused was then picked out by Li Ki-chun (eldest sister of Li Kam-moon), who, stated: "You killed my brother." Matsuda replied "Yes," related Major Hussain. Witness said that none of Li's sisters showed any hesitation when asked to identify at the parade.

In reply to Lt. Haggan, defending, Major Hussain said that he thought accused was deliberately incriminating himself when he replied "Yes" to Li Ki-chun's accusation.

Cross-examined by Capt. Reilly, prosecuting, as to whether he believed Matsuda's answer of "Yes" to Li Ki-chun was a direct answer to her accusation of "You killed my younger brother," Major Hussain said that he believed it was so.

At this stage, Capt. Reilly asked permission to submit two statements made by accused to the members of the War Crimes Investigation Team when he was charged with the crime.

After a 10-minute adjournment, the Court resumed and accepted both statements as evidence.

Mental Disorder

In one of his statements, Matsuda said that he arrested Li Moon (Li Kam-moon) and had interrogated him about five times altogether. He said that he did the interrogation alone since he could speak Cantonese fluently and that he was sure nobody else but himself had questioned Li. After his arrest, added Matsuda, in his statement, Li was sent to the police station and later transferred to the Gendarmerie HQ, where he was kept in a cell which was guarded by soldiers the whole day.

Continuing, Matsuda's statement said: "Li Moon was suffering from mental disorder, after having tried to commit suicide once before at Hong Kong. When he was in the Waihow Gendarmerie he tried to commit suicide a second time on his way from the cell to the lavatory which was about 80 feet away. He poked himself in the stomach with an iron bar and hanged his head against the wall.

Were you in the pay of the Gendarmerie? — I did not receive any pay from the Gendarmerie, received my pay from the police.

Rations

The issue of military rations to entitled civilians is to cease as from May 16.

From that date meals will be provided for residents in the Hong Kong Peninsula and Gloucester Hotels by the Hotel company at prices agreed to by Government.

The depot for the issuing of dry rations in Pedder Building will close on May 16.

"BELFAST" SAILS

H.M.S. Belfast, destined to become the flagship, British Pacific Fleet, left yesterday for Singapore where Admiral Lord Fraser will hand over command to Vice-Admiral Sir Dennis Boyd.

It is not certain yet when the change of command will formally take place, but Vice-Admiral Sir Dennis Boyd is now in his way to Singapore, and he will hoist his flag in H.M.S. Belfast.

OUT OF BOUNDS

All brothels and premises housing prostitutes in Hong Kong and Kowloon have now been declared out of bounds to members of the Royal Navy.

The Royal Navy hospital ship "Empire Clyde" will shortly make two trips to Hainan to repatriate the very sick among Hong Kong Chinese who were deported there by the Japanese. There are about 3,000 survivors of a much greater number who died from ill-treatment and starvation, and many of those remaining are in a pitiable condition.

other gendarmes. I don't remember the names of any of the doctors in the hospital.

Death Certificate

"I only heard from certain members of the hospital that Li Moon had died from peritonitis in the hospital. All death certificates were made out by one of the doctors there whose rank was that of a lieutenant but I cannot remember his name. I read this certificate and handed it over to the Gendarmerie in Waihow."

When the Court resumed yesterday morning Ip On, a Chinese Sub-Inspector of the Hong Kong Police, was again brought back to the witness stand and subjected to lengthy cross-examinations by the Defending Officer and the President.

Lieut. Haggan, defending: Do you know who was the O.C. (Officer Commanding) of the Gendarmerie at that time? — I

don't know his name in English, but according to Chinese he was called Yee Sup-nam (corresponding to Higashishi in English).

Was Matsuda directly under Higashishi's orders? — Matsuda told me that he had been sent by the Hong Kong Gendarmerie.

Before putting the next question, witness was warned that he need not answer if he thought it might incriminate him.

Were you in the pay of the Gendarmerie? — I did not receive any pay from the Gendarmerie, received my pay from the police.

Who were controlling the police? — The local puppets.

In other words you were an employee of the Japanese? — Yes, I was.

Were you a member of the Gendarmerie at that time? — Yes.

In reply to Capt. Reilly, witness said that Higashishi was O.C. of the Waihow Gendarmerie.

Who was the bigger shot in the Gendarmerie between Matsuda and Higashishi? — Higashishi.

Who was more powerful in arresting BAAG agents? — Higashishi did not take part at all.

What did Matsuda tell you when he arrived in Waihow from Hong Kong? — He told me that he came to Waihow to arrest Allied spies.

After warning witness that he need not answer if he thought it might incriminate him, the President asked: "Having arrested Li, were you responsible for later actions? — No."

You told the Court that Matsuda must be responsible for the case. Do you realize it was a serious accusation? — Yes.

Do you still suggest that Matsuda was responsible because he had arrested Li? — Yes.

Following the submission of the two statements, Capt. Reilly informed the Court that the case for the prosecution was ended.

The Court was adjourned to

10 a.m. tomorrow.

DRESS SHIP

For the first time since the Royal Navy in Hong Kong will "dress ship" today to mark the ninth anniversary of the Coronation of King George VI. Bunting will be flown from ships in harbour but no salute will be fired.

Messages To Ships At Sea

New radiogram services to ships for private messages have been announced. As from Monday the Government Radio Office in the G.P.O. building will accept private radio telegrams to addresses in any British seagoing warship, either at sea or in harbour. These will be handled over naval W/T channels at a charge of sixpence per word.

For British merchant ships at sea messages will be accepted at a rate of tenpence halfpenny per word. Radiograms for foreign merchant ships are limited to ships within range of the Hong Kong 500 K.W.S. Commercial Station at Cap D'Aguilar.

Hong Kong Naval W/T Station will accept Radiotelegrams on High Frequency Ship Shore Lines from all ships for destinations in any part of the world. For destinations in Hong Kong the charge will be sixpence from warships and tenpence halfpenny from British Merchant Ships. Charges to other destinations will be quoted to ships on demand.

MONEY MART

Chinese national currency was quiet yesterday though rates were generally maintained. Closing quotations were \$2.46 for spot and \$2.36 for futures (per CNS1,000).

Gold was firm and rose from \$444 to \$449 a tael, though at the close it ended off to \$447.

U.S. dollars appreciated to \$5.20. Sterling and Australian pounds were unchanged at \$1.73 and \$13.20 respectively.

Shanghai Exchange

Shanghai, May 11. Closing quotations on the Shanghai market today were as follows:

Gold per ounce: Buying CNS159,000. Selling CNS160,000.

U.S. dollars (unofficial market): Buying CN\$2,190. Selling CN\$2,200.

H.K. dollars: Buying CNS403. Selling CNS408. — Associated Press.

The next Criminal Sessions will start at 10 a.m. on May 21, according to a notification in the Gazette.

PRICE CONTROLS

Now price controls, covering infant food, cocoa, margarine, and flour, have now come into effect under a notification published in the Gazette yesterday.

The commodities concerned and the maximum retail price are as follows:

Lactogen Infant Food HK\$10.50 per 3 lb. tin.

Nestle Cacao HK\$1.00 per ½ lb. tin.

Imported Australian Margarine HK\$3.00 per 2 lb. tin.

Australian Flour 30 cents per catty or 22½ cents per lb.

Another notice in the Gazette adds to the list of prohibited exports bread and timber of all kinds, including firewood.

RICE ISSUES

A statement which appeared in the "Wah Kiu Yat Po" on Friday to the effect that the authorities are to make available to employees of the Hong Kong Electric Company an issue of 1½ catties of rice per head per day is officially denied by the acting Rice Controller.

He pointed out that a scheme is in operation whereby heavy workers are given an issue of rice extra to the ordinary ration, but this in no case exceeds a total of one catty a day. Some of the Hong Kong Electric Company employees come into the category of heavy workers and thereby qualify for the extra ration.

RICE CHARGE

Charged that he had fraudulently converted to his own use a quantity of rice, property of the Society for the Relief of War Refugees, were preferred at Kowloon Court before Mr. W. H. Latimer yesterday against Tsui Hing, 31, a voluntary supervisor of the Free Rice Distribution Centre in Shanghai Street.

Pun Nang, 26, cook-boy employed at the Centre, was charged with aiding and abetting, and Ng Cheung, 27, a stall-holder, of 223, Shanghai Street, with receiving the rice.

The case was remanded a week for inquiries.

Admiral Lord Fraser, Commander-in-Chief British Pacific Fleet, who is making a farewell tour in the cruiser H.M.S. Euryalus, travelled by train to Kyoto from Yokohama yesterday. He will rejoin the Euryalus at Kobe, and the ship will sail for Hong Kong tomorrow morning.

Readers' Letters

"Gallup Poll"

rather implies that "Fair Play" is none other than the infamous Joe Clutterbuck, who for a long time was associated with a horse of that name. Clutterbuck as readers will remember was prime mover in the scandal at Epsom Spring meeting in 1938 when 6 horses out of a field of 7 were found to have been fitted with roller skates, and though able to show an amazing turn of speed to Tattenham Corner, could neither negotiate the bend nor climb the hill, but careered madly forward until they were caught somewhere out on the Brightling Road. Strangely enough a horse named "Nausea" won the race.

Clutterbuck was unable to cash in on his nefarious plot as there was an objection at the subsequent inquiry he was "warned off Newmarket Heath".

He was next in the public eye under an assumed name he attempted to enter Nausica (now known as Kay's Fancy) in the Waterloo Cup; this plot was also frustrated, and Clutterbuck quitted the shores of England. He was then heard of at "Pollygong" this time doping the steeds of the meeting, but on being found out, was sent to the "Gilded Cage" for a rest period of 3 years, and was described as an inveterate liar and menace to society.

"Nausea" is much hurt at these slurs on her pedigree, and states although her dam may have been a little "slightly" she was never promiscuous.

I would also like to take this opportunity of advising readers that the person convicted at the London Quarter Sessions in 1943 was "Mustelthwaite" and although a plausible and dangerous rascal, readers feel that he could have been worse than this Blackerby up of Characters and Breaker up of Homes "Fair Play".

P. POSTLETHWAITE.

Anti-V.D.

Death Of Veteran Diplomat

London, May 11. The Belgian Ambassador, Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, doyen of the diplomatic corps in London, died here this morning after an illness of several months. He was 74.

The funeral will take place at noon next Wednesday at Brookwood cemetery, in Surrey. A service will be held in Westminster Cathedral before the funeral.

Sir John Monck, Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, called at the Belgian Embassy today to present the condolences of King George VI, and Marcus Cheke, Vice-Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, called to present the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin.

Typical of an old world diplomat, tall, dignified and urbane Baron de Cartier de Marchienne took up his appointment in London in 1927. He should have retired in 1936 under the age limit but his term of office was extended three times by King George VI.

He entered the Belgian diplomatic service in 1892 and after serving in several different capitals, became Minister to China in 1910. He stayed there until 1917 when he was sent to Washington. There he served three years as Minister and seven as Ambassador. He was later transferred to London where he remained until his death. A great friend of Britain, he was regarded with esteem and affection in both official and unofficial circles in this country.—Reuter.

OFFENCES AGAINST HARBOUR REGS.

Before Commander A.S.D. Ryder in the Marine Court yesterday three offences under the Harbour Regulations were heard.

Chin Cheuk, acting master of motor junk M2H of Po On pleaded guilty to carrying 20 excess passengers on May 8, and was ordered to pay a fine of \$50 or to go to prison for one month.

Chan Ki, master of trading junk 920, on a charge of carrying 60 excess passengers on May 7 for Taiping, said that of 100 number 30 were members of the crew, 20 were cargo-owners and 10 were passengers returning to the country. In view of the fact that the junk was travelling westward in sheltered water, accused was discharged with a caution and was warned not to repeat the offence.

Chan Ming, master of motor junk M22H belonging to the Kwong Fat Company, pleaded guilty to carrying 27 excess passengers for Macao on May 10, and stated in extenuation that among them were three Europeans, two of them being Water Police officers and their families who were carried free. He was fined \$100.

S.I. Rawlins prosecuted in all three cases.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

MAIL NOTICE

OUTWARD MAIIS

Sunday, 12th May.	
Hoi Shew	10.00 a.m.
Kwong Bai	11.00 a.m.
Anhui	Noon
Anhui City	4.00 p.m.
By Train	
Monday, 13th May.	
Kwong Fook Cheung	10.00 a.m.
(Parcels)	0.80 a.m.
Man Hearn	9.45 a.m.
On Hing	10.00 a.m.
Yochow	10.00 a.m.
By Air	11.00 a.m.
(Reg.)	1.00 p.m.
Brockley Moor	1.45 p.m.
(Reg.)	2.00 p.m.
C.N.A.C. Plane	2.30 p.m.
(Reg.)	2.45 p.m.
Faithian	3.00 p.m.
	3.15 p.m.
	3.30 p.m.
	4.00 p.m.
Tuesday, 14th May.	
C.N.A.C. Plane	9.15 a.m.
(Reg.)	9.30 a.m.
Esang	10.00 a.m.
Artemis	10.00 a.m.
Empire Darling	0.45 a.m.
(Reg.)	10.00 a.m.
Kwong Sai	11.00 a.m.
Kulang	11.00 a.m.
(Parcels)	1.00 p.m.
Macau	1.30 p.m.
(Parcels)	2.45 p.m.
Lyacon	3.00 p.m.
(Reg.)	3.15 p.m.
C.N.A.C. Plane	3.30 p.m.
(Reg.)	4.00 p.m.
Wednesday, 15th May.	
San Yiu Lee	10.00 a.m.
(Parcels)	0.30 a.m.
Whitman Victory	9.45 a.m.
(Reg.)	10.00 a.m.
Helikon	2.00 p.m.
Hupen	2.00 p.m.
(Reg.)	2.15 p.m.
By Air	2.30 p.m.

New Truce Announced In Central China

NANKING, MAY 11.
A NEW TRUCE IN CENTRAL CHINA WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY, PAVING THE WAY FOR FURTHER EFFORTS TO SETTLE THE MANCHURIAN CONFLICT WHERE ASCENDANT COMMUNIST FORCES ADMITTEDLY OUTNUMBER THE GOVERNMENT TROOPS TWO TO ONE

NEGOTIATIONS HAVE BEEN AT A STANDSTILL PENDING PACIFICATION OF THE HONAN-HUPEH BORDER STRIFE WHERE THE COMMUNISTS CHARGED THAT 300,000 GOVERNMENT TROOPS WERE TRYING TO ANNIHILATE 60,000 COMMUNISTS.

PIRACY NEAR MANILA

Manila, May 11. Crime is hardly front-page news in the Philippines these days, but newspapers considered a reported case of piracy worth a short squib.

It was the first case of piracy since the Moros were on the war-path years ago.

According to a report sent to the Customs Secret Service, an unidentified launch haled the Fortune VI shortly before dawn and a boarding party from the launch climbed aboard.

The party, wearing military police uniforms, relieved crew members of cash and valuables amounting to about \$2,000 and then stripped them of "all but their underwear," the papers reported.—Reuter.

APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were gazetted yesterday:

Mr. Charles Henry Sansom, C.M.G., C.B.E., to be an Official Member of the Legislative Council; Mr. Thomas Maynard Hazlewood, O.B.E., M.C., to be an Official Member of the Legislative Council; Mr. Thomas Megarry to be an Official Member of the Legislative Council; Dr. Joseph Patrick Fehily, O.B.E., M.B., F.A.C.S., D.P.H., to be temporarily a Member of the Legislative Council; Mr. Chau Tsun-Nin, C.B.E., to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council; Mr. Leo Munck, C.B.E., to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council; Mr. Leo d'Almada Castro to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council; Mr. Ronald Dare Gilligan to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council; Mr. David Fortune Landale to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council; Dr. Chau Sik-Nin to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council; Mr. Christopher d'Almada Castro to act as Assistant Crown Solicitor, Assistant Land Officer and Deputy Registrar of Marriages; Mr. Henrique Alberto de Barros Botelho to act as Assistant Crown Solicitor and Deputy Registrar, Supreme Court; Mr. Edward Hardwick, Sainsbury to act as Assistant Crown Solicitor and Deputy Registrar, Supreme Court.

Mr. Hugh Braga will speak at the Rotary Club luncheon in the Gloucester Hotel, 1st Floor, on Tuesday. His subject will be "Australian Reminiscences."

NANKING, MAY 11.

Three new junior ministers are announced tonight. The changes are unofficially attributed to the Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee's intention to give promising young men from the back benches—rank and file membership—an opportunity to shoulder greater responsibility.

London, May 11.

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CANTON RICE

Canton, May 10.

Rice dropped CN\$6,000 a picul today and the wholesale price is now CN\$62,000 a picul for ordinary quality, as against \$65,000 less than a week ago. The change has brought general satisfaction and with continued release of stocks by holders a further fall is expected.

"Fight To The Bitter End"

Kuala Lumpur, May 11.

Mr. Tan Kah-kee, well-known Chinese leader in Malaya, expressed emphatic views in a press interview here on the political impasse in China when he said that "a compromise between the Kuomintang and Communists was not possible, then, "the only other solution is to permit the parties to fight to the bitter end."

Earlier, he declared the future of China depended on a compromise between the two parties being reached.

On Malaya's recovery, Mr. Tan said little improvement could be expected until the prices of rubber and tin are raised to a level that will encourage the resumption of production.

He added the only fair price for Malayan rubber is the price now being paid for Ceylon rubber. (At present Malayan rubber is 10d. a pound, compared with 18d. a pound for Ceylon rubber).

Mr. Tan also expressed concern over the plight of the 500 Malayan Chinese volunteer mechanics despatched to work on the Burma Road before the war. He revealed that 380 of them are still stranded in Kunming and assistance to them was difficult.

Other changes affecting several men of Cabinet status are expected to be made known before very long. One reason why more important changes are not now being announced is that so many members of the Cabinet are at present out of the country.—Reuter.

Dept. Store Robbery Attempt

A bold but unsuccessful attempt at robbery by two armed men occurred on the ground floor of Singer's department store shortly after 4 p.m. yesterday.

Two customers, a man and a woman, were looking over some articles in the cosmetics department, when the two men came up. One of them tried to snatch a leather bag which the man was carrying (containing \$10,000 in notes and 10 wrist watches). The man held on and called for help, whereupon the robber drew his revolver and fired, wounding him in the left hip.

The two then bolted, and in the course of their retreat one of them dropped his revolver near the doorway, which his companion retrieved. In the confusion both of them made good their escape.

The wounded man, aged about 50, was removed to Queen Mary Hospital. His condition is not serious.

DOUBLE WAGES

After more than a month of negotiation, agreement has been reached between shipowners and their men on rates of pay and conditions of service.

The men are to be paid double the 1941 rate of wage, with double pay for Sundays and holidays, effective from May 1. There are also points about sick leave, medical expenses and compensation in case of death in the discharge of duty.

The agreement affects men working on the Canton-Hong Kong river steamers.

ALBANIA WANTS A NAVY

London, May 11. Tirana radio reported yesterday that the Albanian Prime Minister, Enver Hodja, has written to the Foreign Ministers Council in Paris demanding a portion of the Italian Navy for Albania.

The radio, heard by the Associated Press, said Hodja's note declared that Albania, having been the first victim of Fascist aggression, is justified in demanding a fleet for the protection of its long coast line.

Italy had seized during the war four small Albanian naval units.

—Associated Press.

CHIFLEY FLIES TO TOKYO

San Francisco, May 11. Prime Minister Joseph Chifley of Australia and a party of four flew today en route to Tokyo, to review the Commonwealth naval and air forces and for talks with the Supreme Commander in Japan, General Douglas MacArthur. Chifley will go later to Hawaii.—Associated Press.

It was not until a Japanese prisoner-of-war infiltrated into their camp that they believed the war was really over.

Operations began on the island on Feb. 20 when a task force consisting of 1,194 Filipino soldiers landed there.

Filled with pride for their long resistance, the prisoners are still sullen and suspicious.—Reuter.

TOKYO, May 11.

SCAP authorities are investigating mistreatment charges of allied prisoners of war in Japanese prison camps in Korea.

The legal section of Allied Headquarters announced that 16 former Japanese officers and guards are being transferred from Korea to Sugamo prison here for a possible trial on war crimes charges.—Associated Press.

New Junior Ministers

London, May 11.

Three new junior ministers are announced tonight. The changes are unofficially attributed to the Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee's intention to give promising young men from the back benches—rank and file membership—an opportunity to shoulder greater responsibility.

The changes are as follow:

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Dominions, Arthur George Bottomley, in place of John Parker.

Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Fuel, Mr. H. T. N. Gaitskell, in place of William Foster, who has written to Mr. Attlee saying that he wished to relinquish his post.

Parliamentary Secretary to Ministry of Pensions, Captain Arthur Blenkinsop, in place of Mrs. Jennie Adamson.

Mr. Bottomley is 39. Mr. Gaitskell 40 and Mr. Blenkinsop 34. All three are married.

Mr. Bottomley, after employment as a railway worker served during the war as a deputy regional commissioner in England. Mr. Gaitskell is an economist and has been a university lecturer. Mr. Blenkinsop has been a clerical worker.

Other changes affecting several men of Cabinet status are expected to be made known before very long. One reason why more important changes are not now being announced is that so many members of the Cabinet are at present out of the country.—Reuter.

Civil War In Manchuria

Mukden, May 11.

General Tu Li-ming, Commander-in-Chief of Government troops in Manchuria said today that Nationalists have adopted "wait and see" policies in connection with the Nanking cease-fire negotiations, as they consolidate for a possible all out battle with the Chinese Communists at Szepingkai.

He conceded in an interview today that the Communist forces in and around Szepingkai are "more formidable than we had imagined." After a month of fighting, Government troops have taken only the southern half of the city. The Communists are hanging on to the northern half and the highly defensible mountainous area to the North.

General Tu explained that the capture of the mountain range would ease the Government task in attempting to retake Changchun, since the terrain immediately beyond flattens out. He claimed a decisive victory had been won in the southern Manchuria sector at Fushan, and added that between 5,000 and 6,000 Communist troops surrendered; 3,000 were captured and 10,000 others threw away their arms and went home. The Communists had 100,000 troops in the Fushan area, he said.

He said he expected that "it would not be very long" before the United States armed forces would be out of China, since the only interest there was in aiding the establishment of law and order in an allied nation which has been disrupted by the war.—Associated Press.

Intending travellers are warned, however, that should they not qualify as above, they are liable to be prevented from entering Siam by the Immigration authorities on arrival.

Passports or documents in lieu may be stamped for exit from Hong Kong on presentation at the Passport Office, Oriental Building, 1st Floor.

B. BRITISH TERRITORIES.

Applicants must be in possession of valid Passports or documents in lieu before their applications can be entertained.

NOTICE

1. British subjects not in possession of valid Passports must substantiate their claims by producing evidence of British nationality, i.e., Birth and/or Marriage certificates. If neither of these certificates is available two sponsors, who must themselves be British Subjects, giving professional or business addresses, are required. One sponsor may sign the application form in the appropriate space and the other may sign a separate statement certifying that the applicant is known to be of British birth.

2. Chinese subjects not in possession of valid Chinese Passports, who submitted applications to enter territories within the former SEAC Area up to and including

Manila, May 11.

Ten Chinese guerrillas were wounded in a three-hour clash with 600 Hukka rebels in Nueva Ecija province, but quiet prevails on the central Luzon plains today for the first time since March 21.

Filipino military police headquarters reported that apparently the truce agreed upon this week is proving successful.—Associated Press.

Permits in lieu.

3. Under present circumstances the average time taken to obtain permission to enter any of the territories specified is from three weeks to one month.

4. Applicants will be notified immediately the result of their application is known, and should refrain from making repeated enquiries of the Immigration Officer by telephone or in person

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LOST 8th May at Road terminus Big Wave Bay, Hongkong, basket containing bathing things, H.K.\$50 Reward. Write Box No. 85, "China Mail."

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CANTONESE AND MANDARIN lessons given in group or privately by expert teacher with young lady assistants. Moderate charges. Write Box No. 79, "China Mail"

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MEN'S SECOND-HAND JACKETS and TROUSERS Suitable for Hongkong trade at FOUR SHILLINGS each.

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S/S "Mt. Greylock" May 30 June 3
S/S "Gonzaga Victory" May 26 Seattle May 29 Seattle
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"LOKSANG" " " " End May.
"AMMLA" from Melbourne End May

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We would like again to inform the public (see Previous Notice in S.C.M. Post dated 9th December, 1945) that all Glassware, Crockery, Cutlery, Carpets, Linen, Blankets, Toys etc., marked with the following badge

U.S. Senate Approves Loan To Britain

WASHINGTON, MAY 11.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE TODAY APPROVED THE LOAN TO BRITAIN OF £937,000,000 (\$3,748,000,000). VOTING WAS BY 46 TO 34.

THE LOAN, WHICH THE SENATE HAD DEBATED FOR NEARLY FOUR WEEKS NOW GOES TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT HAS ALREADY APPROVED THE LOAN.

Earlier today, the Senate had defeated two amendments, one compelling that 90 per cent of the loan should be used only in the United States and the other

that the loan should be raised through floating bonds to private investors.

The majority of twelve was narrower than expected. The lack of voters on the administration side is accounted for by the fact that many Senators had left Washington for weekend engagements.

Twenty-nine Democrats and 17 Republicans voted in favour of the loan against 19 Republicans and 15 Democrats. The majority from the South and Middle West voted against.

The vote on the loan came exactly 144 days after the late Lord Keynes and the United States Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Fred Vinson had signed the Anglo-American financial agreement last December.

The Senate debate, when it came on April 16, opened "like a lamb"—but gradually assumed the character of a mule. In the last hectic days, it reared like a lion.

For 26 days the Senators talked and filibustered and many times it looked as if the bill would be killed by words.

Tax Relief

Ratification of the loan—for which Senate action is in a favourable augury though the House of Representatives has still to be heard from—will in the main give the British consumer and taxpayer relief from the black austerities to which Britain

would have been driven without the loan. Its immediate benefit to the man in the street and housewife should not be exaggerated though it offers great long-run opportunities for both world peace and prosperity.

The immediate effects are likely to be confined to petrol and newsprint and a few things (such as dried eggs) of which the United States may have supplies. Neither newsprint nor petrol (as distinct from its refining and carriage) are United States dollar commodities for Britain but the passage of the loan should clinch the plans already made for relaxing their rationing.

The abolition of petrol rationing is likely to be deferred until the end of the year but an announcement of some relaxation may follow hard on the heels of the loan.

Capital Goods

Food rationing depends on shortage of food not on shortage of dollars. India has been promised all the dollars she can use for buying American food but India finds that food is not there to be bought.

Capital goods may be more affected than consumer goods. The great bulk of Britain's new plant must be made and financed at home but supplies from the United States can greatly facilitate the modernisation and rehabilitation programmes.

In the steel industry's £168,000,000 plan for example about £9,000,000 worth of equipment

is to come from capital goods, which on the long run can earn their dollar cost many times over.

Trade with the United States may be the least affected by the loan. The common view is that since the United States, producers of films, tobacco, raw cotton and the like, want to retain the British market, they could and would find means of financing it, loan or no loan.

If they did not want to retain it, Britain could not get their goods, loan or no loan. In other words, with the loan Britain could hardly get anything more than the United States want to sell, and without the loan she would hardly get less than that.

Indirect Effects

Indirect repercussions may be much more important, namely in Britain's trade with countries other than the United States, in strengthening Britain's hand in external politics and in stopping the rot during the long undeciding delay over the loan.

External, strategic commitments stood to be even more affected than imports. A refusal of the loan might have disastrous results for the world.

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THE HONG KONG SUNDAY HERALD

HONG KONG, SUNDAY, MAY 12, 1946.

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No Paint For Homes At Home Yet

(By MURIEL PENN)

LONDON, MAY 11.
BRITONS WHO HAD BEEN LOOKING FORWARD TO BRIGHTER HOUSES WITH FRESH COATS OF PAINT AND A NEW COLOUR WASH ON THE WALLS AS PART OF THIS YEAR'S "SPRING CLEANING" HAVE HAD THEIR HOPES DASHED. THE ANNOUNCEMENT BY MR. ANEURIN BEVAN, THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, WHO CONTROLS THE NATION'S HOUSING, THAT THE BAN ON ALL NON-ESSENTIAL REPAIRS, ALTERATIONS, DECORATIONS AND THE LIKE MUST REMAIN, MEANS THAT THE HOUSE-WIFE WILL JUST HAVE TO GO ON SCRUBBING WHAT IS LEFT OF THE OLD PAINT AT LEAST UNTIL NEXT YEAR.

No repairs costing more than £10 may be carried without a licence in the 6-month period up to the end of July—and licences will not be granted for anything but work essential to make a house habitable or maintain it in habitable condition.

Austerity may be in its last weeks so far as clothes are concerned—the last austerity regulations for clothing, footwear etc., disappear this month—but it is stricter than ever on homes. Even outside painting may now only be done where there is danger of serious deterioration if it is not done. Garages, glasshouses, porches, verandahs and such like "luxuries" are definitely banned, and boundary walls must be walled in until the regulations are relaxed.

There is, of course, an urgent reason for all this. Thousands of men returning to civilian life after nearly six years in one of the fighting services, as well as many hundreds of bombed-outs and war evacuees, cannot find anywhere to live. Many of them never had homes of their own.

Great Urgency

Some were married during the war and the wife continued to live with her parents until her husband returned and they could set up house together. Some, owing to changed financial

"QUEEN MARY"

New York, May 11.
The huge British liner "Queen Mary" ended her four years under the United States flag yesterday when she tied up at New York harbour with a load of war brides from England.

This trip ended her trooping career with the United States Army which began in 1942, when she left Boston with 8,000 American soldiers bound for Australia. During her American service, the "Queen Mary" carried 1,243,658 troops to war.—Associated Press.

cial circumstances when the husband joined up, gave up their homes and went to live with relatives. Many, who had no children or whose children were evacuated to the safety of the country, took up work of one kind or another.

Now, all these want homes. For them, the housing problem is of greater urgency than the problems of food rations and clothing coupons. But thanks to Hitler's bombs and the war that stopped all building, there are just not the homes to give them.

So the Government is concentrating all building priorities on the provision of more dwelling space. Not large houses for the rich who can afford to buy them and might thus get priority with the builders, but houses of modest size to be let—not sold—at moderate rents; houses with three bedrooms, one or two living rooms, a kitchen properly equipped with water supply, cooking apparatus and in some cases a refrigerator, and a bathroom complete with hot water system.—Reuter.

San Francisco, May 11.
A coroner's jury today held that the two guards who were killed in the recent uprising in Alcatraz Prison were murdered, and that the three convicts slain in the revolt, "and others", were responsible. The jury also decided that the killing of the three prisoners by guards was justifiable homicide.—Associated Press.

In Jerusalem, Jamal Husain, Chairman of the Arab Higher Committee, addressing more than 6,000 Arabs at Jaffa today, called for 100 per cent solidarity "in the fight for Arab freedom" and urged a "complete

Suttee Still Goes On

Alwar, May 11.

Although the self-immolation of widows on the funeral pyres of their husbands disappeared from the Hindu religious custom, and has also been forbidden by law for nearly a century, a 16-year-old widow recently cast herself into the flames consuming the body of her 20-year-old husband and conversed with friends until she lost consciousness. Relatives had sought to persuade the girl against the action.

Ancient Hindu practice required the widow to die on her husband's pyre as symbolic of the belief that her own existence die with the death of her husband. Hindu religion does not recognize remarriages by women.—Associated Press.

SERVICE DIVORCES

Continued from Page 1
cided on divorce, there were probably two or three more who had delayed until they had returned from overseas. Thus, roughly 500,000 people were in a greater or lesser degree involved in those Service marriages.

Deplorable

Sir Hartley Shawcross, in reply, agreed that the present situation was deplorable. It was a shocking thing that tens of thousands of people should be delayed in securing legal rights to which the law pretended to entitle them.

It was specially shocking where they were concerned not with more proprietary rights but with the hearts and souls and the very lives of men. The results obviously were of the gravest kind.

Here they had between 40 and 60 thousand, and quite possibly more people anxious to get married again—for the most part, people who had come back after

SERVICES AND INDUSTRY

London, May 11.

The Minister of Labour, Mr. Isaacs, in a written answer to House of Commons questions says:

"It is estimated that the number of men from 19 to 30 previously retained in industry who entered the Forces during the period September, 1945 to March, 1946 was approximately: Aged 19, 10,000; 20-24, 28,000; 25-30, 9,000.

In March, 1946 the number of men aged 19-30 in industry (excluding the Merchant Navy) who were medically fit for military service was estimated as: 19-20, 14,000; 21-24, 200,000 and 25-30, 250,000. About half these men are in coal mining, agriculture and railway service, and the figure also include a number of apprentices.—Reuter.

fighting for their country and hoping to be able to settle down and have a chance to build new lives afresh. They found themselves faced with 2½ to 3 years of difficulty in securing divorces and they were forced in many cases to form irregular unions with the probability of illegitimate children and all the very grave social consequences which resulted from that kind of situation.

Arab Countries Protest In Washington

London, May 11.

The Ministers of five Middle Eastern countries have presented to the U.S. Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, a note protesting against the recommendations of the Anglo-American Palestine Committee as "hostile to the Arab countries."

The diplomatic representatives of Egypt, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, and Syria called in a body at the State Department to express the view of the Arab states and to recall the contents of earlier memoranda which they had submitted on the Palestine question.

The spokesman for the group, boycott "of everything Jewish."

Holy War

Meanwhile, "Palestine Day" was observed in most Eastern countries. Most shops were closed in Cairo and trams were not running, while a strike was almost general in Alexandria. A big public meeting in Cutta today demanded in a resolution that the British Government "must keep faith with Arabs and Muslims of India and unconditionally reject the proposals of the Commission on Palestine."

The resolution suggested that if the British Government decided to implement the recommendations, then the whole Islam world, in general, and Moslem India, in particular, should declare a world "Jihad" (Holy War) "for the freedom of Palestine from Anglo-American Zionism and for the freedom of the Arabs in Palestine."

The group representing the same countries last appeared at the State Department on Nov. 12 when they presented one of the earlier notes to which they referred today.

In Jerusalem, Jamal Husain, Chairman of the Arab Higher Committee, addressing more than 6,000 Arabs at Jaffa today, called for 100 per cent solidarity "in the fight for Arab freedom" and urged a "complete

Decisive Days

Jaffa, May 11.

The Arab leader, Jamal El-

SPORTS SECTION

Race Tips

(By Mr. Ched)

First Race

1. Maria, 2. Tom, 3. Mary.

Second Race

1. Anthony, 2. Billy, 3. Duke.

Third Race

1. Jeannie, 2. Sharney, 3. Jonah.

Fourth Race

1. Resaldar, 2. Mayfair, 3. Prince.

Fifth Race

1. Starlight, 2. Tojo, 3. Mouse.

To: Double—Anthony and Resaldar.

DERBY CALLOVER

London, May 10.

The following are the Derby callovers at the Victoria Club: 8 to 1 Happy Knight, 8 to 1 Fleet Street, 100 to 12 Kharled, all taken, offered.

10 to 1 Edward Tutor taken, 100 to 9 White Jacket taken and offered, 100 to 7 Gulf Stream, 100 to 6 Radio Therapy, 22 to 1 Fastand Fair, all offered.

22 to 1 Peterborough offered, 25 to 1 taken, 25 to 1 Nigral offered, 28 to 1 Aldi Lamp taken and offered, 40 to 1 Theyuva offered.—Reuter.

U.S. BASEBALL

New York, May 11.

The Boston Red Sox chalked up their fifteenth victory Friday as they defeated New York 6 to 4, and took a firm hold on first place in the American League.

The greatest crowd of the season, 64,133 persons, witnessed the battle.

Don Di Maggio, center fielder of the Sox, decided the game when he singled in a tie-breaking run. The Yankees had taken a temporary one-run lead in the fifth, when Joe Di Maggio hit a home run with the bases loaded.

The score:

R. H. E.

Boston 5 0 1

New York 4 6 1

Washington and Philadelphia were to play a night game.

No other American League games scheduled.

In the National League, the Pittsburgh-Chicago and Cincinnati-St. Louis games were postponed because of rain.

Boston and Brooklyn were to play a night game.

No other National League game scheduled.—Associated Press.

THE DUNLOP TOURNAMENT

Southport, May 10.

The £2,000 Dunlop-Southport Tournament was won today on the Southport and Ainsdale courses.

Max Faulkner, 33-year-old Bridgeman, Dorset, professional with an aggregate of 290 for four rounds.

Faulkner, who served five years in the Royal Air Force, was originally trained by his father, with whom he served as assistant for several years before becoming a full professional.

In the first round, he was unconvincing with 78 but then played superbly for rounds of 74, 72 and 71, his final effort making up leeway with only one round to play.

At the end of the third round, Von Nida of Australia, Dick Burton, British Open Champion, and Charles Ward shared the lead with totals of 222.—Reuter.

SOCER INTERNATIONAL

Stamford Bridge, May 11.

The result of the international soccer match played here today was England 4, Switzerland 1. Neither side scored before half-time.

India's players have indeed been unlucky in the way of "casualties" for their skipper.

He overcame his injury so well that he nearly gained the satisfaction of snatching a lead for India. He punched the ball extremely hard for one so slender in build, showing coordination of eye and wrist, which promises well for his future.

Everyone was disappointed when the Nawab of Pataudi got out, but during his short stay, he revealed all the ingredients which go to make him such a great man.

It was the best ball of the match which got him, rising sharply from the pitch and swinging away very late. It was close to his off stump and Pataudi was compelled to play it. He got right behind it but it went into the wicket-keeper's hand, off the shoulder of the bat.

India's players have indeed been unlucky in the way of "casualties" for their skipper.

He has a severe chill, which will keep him out of the match.

When Burton, who made a good impression and played excellent

hand very sore tomorrow.

Pataudi III.

Oxford, who scored 256 in

their first innings, had made 245 for three wickets in their second knock when stumps were drawn for the last time. The Indians batted once for 248.

The three-day game started a day late owing to rain.

Top scorer for the Indians

was Hazare with 64. MacIndoe, the Oxford captain, took four Indian wickets for 50 runs.

Merchant captained the visiting side in the absence of the Nawab of Pataudi, down with a severe chill. Pataudi will not

play in tomorrow's match opening against Surrey at the Oval.

Cricketer scored at the close of play today were:

At Oxford: Oxford Universi-

Constantine Reports On Indian Team

(By LEARIE CONSTANTINE)

London, May 11.

THE INDIAN BOWLERS AND FIELDERS OBTAINED PLENTY OF FIELDING AND BOWLING PRACTICE IN THEIR DRAWN GAME WITH OXFORD UNIVERSITY TODAY. IF THEY LEARNED THE LESSON THEY SHOULD HAVE DONE IN THREE AND A HALF HOURS IN THE BLAZING SUNSHINE TODAY, IT WOULD HAVE BEEN WELL WORTHWHILE. BUT THEY HAVE SOME WAY TO GO BEFORE THEY REACH TEST MATCH STANDARD.

FIRST, THE BOWLERS MUST FIND AND KEEP THEIR LENGTH. SPIN WITHOUT LENGTH SERVES NO OTHER PURPOSE THAN TO PROVIDE GIFT RUNS FOR CAPABLE BATSMEN.

The ground fielding generally was better but catching was only moderate and throwing in somewhat below standard. For all these things the excuse can be advanced that the Indians are not yet acclimated, but weather and warmth is improving rapidly and everyone is hoping that the Indians will do the same.

They face a stiffer task tomorrow when they meet Surrey at the Oval.

Still even Surrey cannot provide such a brilliant left-hander as the New Zealand test player, Martin Donnelly, regarded by most as the best left-hand batsman in the world today, a view to which I fully subscribe.

I well recall his century for the Dominions at Lords last year and thought then that he would be hitting many more runs this year.

Donnelly yesterday celebrated the announcement of his "Blue" for the University by an exhilarating exhibition of punishing batting, which brought him 116 not out in exactly two hours. Only once was he worried by the ball—by Hazare. His fine innings with Maudsley succeeded in making a stand with Merchant and brought the score shortly before lunch to 100 for two, having made 50 to Merchants 43.